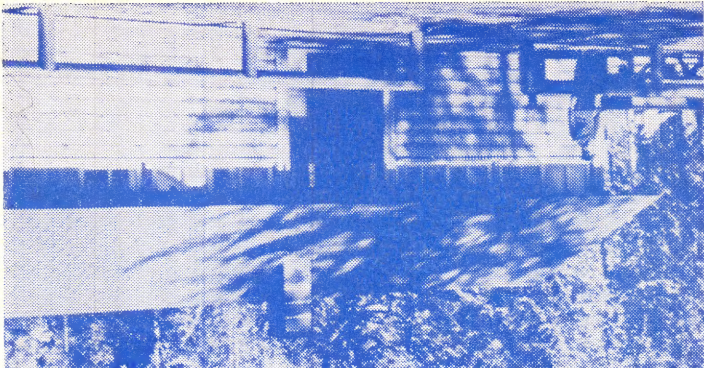
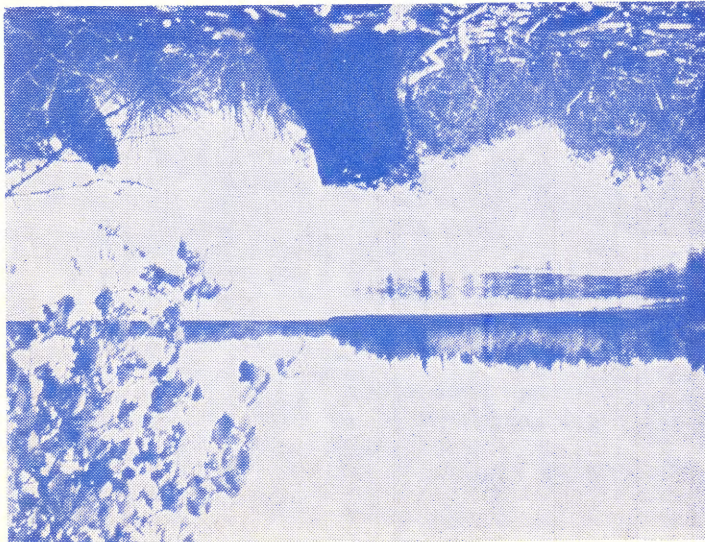


“lakeand” holds for him on future and more ambi- however give the traveller a taste of what this vast a full week-end for comfortable enjoyment. It does The whole journey is close to 400 miles long and takes the motorist can return to Edmonton via highway 46. Following a visit at “La Biche” or nearby Beaver lake. Beaver river’s broad valley and on to Lac La Biche. Mann lakes, floating stone lake, Fork lake across the ton to Ashmont on highway 28, thence northward past tip is the one which takes the motorist from Edmon- sparkling waters throughout the summer. A pleasant ing countryside is a solid green carpet relieved by is rarely out of sight of water. With such copious mois- motorist is surprised to note that, in most regions, he The district scenery is an intoxicating sight. The more as a summer resort and scenic wonderland. of Bonnyville, is popular for fishing, but offers much of the Martineau River on the lake’s north shore. trout and also produces pike and pickerel flowing out Cold Lake is known for its abundance of lake pounder invites only a casual glance. given up some giants in the northern pike class. A 12 their fishery provision. Seibert and Touchwood lakes, the latter now passed by an all weather road, have Some of these waters are already famous for and rain for the outdoor diner. ves, concrete floors and providing shelter from wind frame structures equipped with excellent cooking sto- more of the better beach areas sport these neat log program to many of the lakes in this region. More and tended its splendid roadside picnic shelter construction The Alberta Department of Highways has ex- fish and perch for anglers and fishermen. and water skiing, the lake has an abundance of jack- ble along with camping facilities. Ideal for boating with boats and motors to rent. A few cabins are avail- beach safe for wading and swimming, concession stand



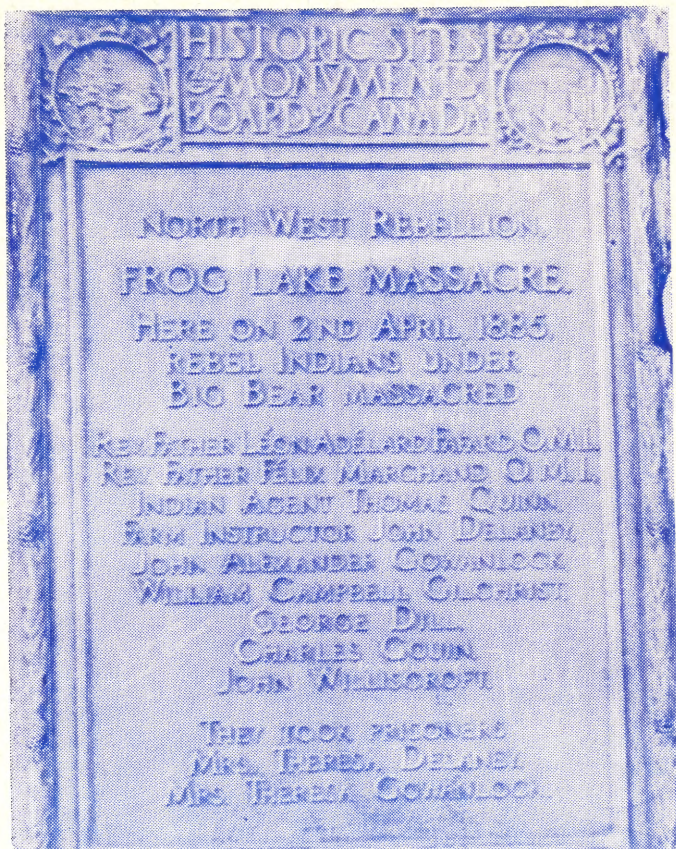
- Highways No. 28, 36, 41, 46 (Mostly gravelled)
* Campsites not immediately on Highway
- * BONNIE LAKE — 1½ mi. e. & 1½ mi. n. Vilna
 - * FLOATING STONE LAKE — 2 mi. e., 5 mi. n., 2 mi. e. Spedden.
 - * FORK LAKE — 13 mi. s.e. Rich Lake P.O. (north of Spedden).
 - * ASHMONT — 3½ miles s. Ashmont.
 - * LOWER THERIEN — 1 mi. w. & 4 mi. s. St. Paul.
 - * ST. VINCENT — On Vincent Lake, 1 mi. e., 7 mi. n. and 2 mi. w. St. Paul.
 - * LONG LAKE — On Kehwin Lake, 11 mi. n. Elk Point.
 - * GURNEYVILLE — 10 mi. s. Bonnyville.
 - * EASTBORNE — On Moose Lake, 12 mi. s.w. Bonnyville.
 - * BONNYVILLE BEACH — On Moose Lake, 8 mi. s.w. Bonnyville.
 - * VEZEAU BEACH — On Moose Lake, 4 mi. s.w. of Bonnyville.
 - * JACKFISH LAKE — On Manatokon Lake, 9 mi. n.w. Bonnyville.
 - * LACOREY (north of Bonnyville).
 - * ANGLING LAKE — 15 mi. s.e. of Ardmore.
 - * ETHEL LAKE — 7 mi. w. & 7 mi. n. & 1 mi. w. of Cold Lake Town.
 - * ENGLISH BAY — On Cold Lake, w. from town 7 miles, then 12 miles n.
 - * FRENCHMAN’S BAY — On Cold Lake, 9 mi. e. & n. of Grand Centre.
 - * BEARTRAP LAKE — 13 miles s.e. of Bonnyville.
 - * SOUTH OF MALLAIG — 6 mi. s. Mallaig.
 - * FRANCHERE BAY — On Moose Lake, 9 mi. e. of Glendon.
 - * MINNIE LAKE — 4 miles n.e. of Glendon.
 - * LOWER MANN LAKE — 3 mi. n.e. of Ashmont.
 - * BIG RISH LAKE — On Lac Sante, 8 mi. e. Brosseau.
 - * LAC BELLEVUE — 20 miles e. Brosseau.
 - * STONY LAKE — On Silver Lake, 10 mi. s.w. Elk Point.
 - * WHITNEY LAKE — 17 mi. s.e. Elk Point.
 - * ELK POINT BRIDGE — On N. Sask. River, 2 mi. s. of Elk Point.
 - * PLAMONDON BEACH — In Lac La Biche, 7 mi. n.e. of Plamondon.
 - * OWL RIVER — 24 mi. n. Lac La Biche.

CAMPSITES

Main Lakes — Type of Fish



- UPPER and LOWER MANN — 3 mi. N.E. Ashmont — Pickerel, Perch.
- ST. VINCENT — 1 mi. E., 7 mi. N. and 2 mi. W. of St. Paul — Pike, Perch.
- FORK — 13 mi. S.E. Rich Lake P.O. (N. of Spedden) — Pike, Perch.
- LAKE BELLEVUE — 20 mi. E. Brosseau or 16 mi. S. and W. of St. Paul — Pike, Perch.
- WHITNEY — 17 mi. S.E. Elk Point — Perch, Pike.
- FLOATING STONE or BOYNE LAKE — 2 mi. E., 5 mi. N., 2 mi. E. Spedden — White, Pike, Perch.
- FRENCHMAN LAKE — 12 mi. N.E. of Rich Lake P.O. — Pike, Perch.
- BEAVER — 4 mi. E. of Lac La Biche — White, Pike, Perch, Pickerel.
- LAC LA BICHE — Lac La Biche — White, Pickerel, Perch, Pike.
- TOUCHWOOD — 35 mi. E. of Lac La Biche — Pike, Perch, Pickerel.
- SEIBERT — 27 mi. N. of Truman — Pike, Perch, White, Pickerel.
- PINEHURST — 11 mi. N.E. Goose Lake P.O. — Pike, Perch, Pickerel, White.
- WOLF — 17 mi. N. of Garth P.O. — Pike, Perch, White, Pickerel.
- WHITEFISH — 18 mi. N. of Vilna — Pike, Perch, Pickerel, White, Tullibee.
- GOODFISH — 16 mi. N. of Vilna — Pike, Perch, Pickerel, White, Tullibee.
- MOOSE — 3 mi. W. of Bonnyville — Pike, Perch, White, Pickerel.
- MURIEL — 8 mi. S. of Bonnyville — Pike, Perch, White, Pickerel.
- COLD LAKE — Cold Lake — Pike, Perch, Pickerel, Tullibee, Lake Trout.
- LAKE SANTE — 8 mi. E. of Duvernay — Pike, Perch, Pickerel, Lake Trout.
- KEHWIN — Long Lake — Pike, Perch, Tullibee, Lake Trout.
- GARNER — 3 mi. N. of Spedden — Pike, Perch.



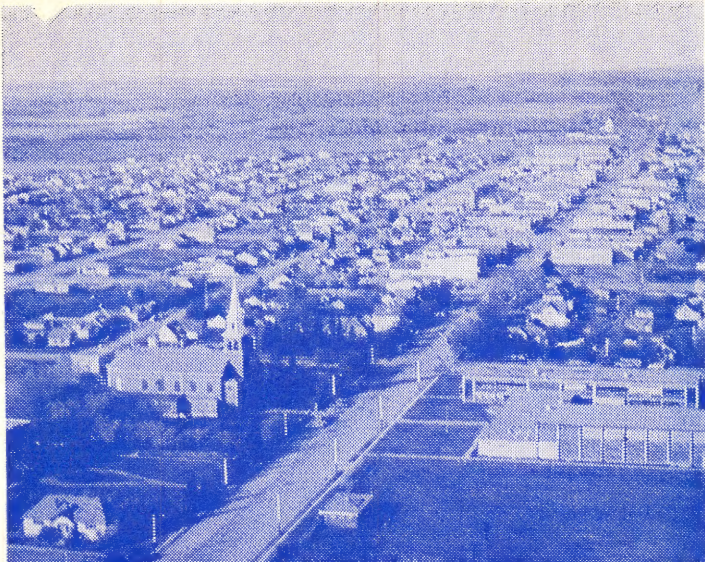
HISTORY

North Eastern Alberta is rich with history. About 40 miles east of St. Paul lies Frog Lake, the scene of the “Frog Lake Massacre which erupted out of Louis Reil’s North West Rebellion. It was here that on April 2, 1885, rebel Indians under Big Bear killed nine white persons and took two captive women. A cairn and a miniature graveyard mark the scene and invite tourist inspection.

At the intersection of Highways 36 and 28, near St. Brides, 10 miles West of St. Paul, a monument marking the old Winnipeg Trail tells of the exploits of travellers of the day. It was at this point that the famous Red River Carts designed by the famed Father Lacombe, and pulled by oxen, carried supplies from Fort Garry to Fort Edmonton.

On the shores of Moose Lake, then called “Lac d’Orignal” from the French version, Angus Shaw built one of the first trading posts in Alberta in 1789. At that time it was “5 leagues long and took 9 days to travel because there were 36 rapids with swamps on either side” so history records.

The Beaver River was an important waterway to the early *coureurs de bois* and pioneers. It was there that Big Bear and his braves fled after the Rebellion and were eventually apprehended and brought back to stand trial.



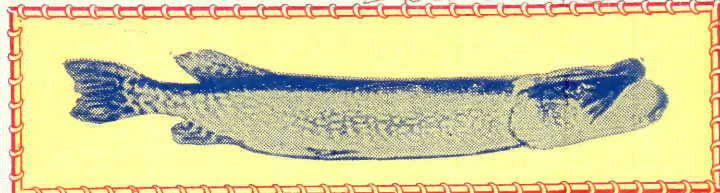
ST. PAUL

ALBERTA, CANADA

St. Paul's origin dates back to the year 1896 when the famed western missionary, Father Lacombe, obtained from the Dominion Government a reservation of four townships for a Metis settlement. Under Father Lacombe's scheme each Metis was to receive tax free land, form a close knit colony and government assistance to purchase farm equipment. The colony, originally named St. Paul de Metis by Father Lacombe, was placed under control of the Oblate Fathers who immediately, and at great pains, proceeded to erect a school, a flour mill, and lumber mills on the present townsite of St. Paul. A call was issued to the Metis population of Western Canada and the United States to take advantage of this opportunity, but very few responded and in 1899 there were only 270 persons in the whole colony. Even these showed no inclination towards farming, and had little desire to improve their living conditions, preferring to live meagerly from day to day by fishing and hunting.

The futility of the project soon became apparent and so with the consent of the Metis, Father Therien recommended that the reserve be opened to white settlers, a suggestion accepted by Ottawa.

April 11, 1909, saw the birth of modern St. Paul. On that day five hundred future settlers stood in line at the land office in Edmonton to apply for homesteads, and by five o'clock in the afternoon 450 homestead applications had been filed; another 250 applications were filed the following day, and in a few days the population of the colony rose to eighteen hundred. The little mission erected by the Oblate Fathers soon became the heart of a bustling community, as farm homes were erected and the land cleared and prepared for seed. A village grew on the site of the Metis mission, and was named St. Paul de Metis.



ST. PAUL

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

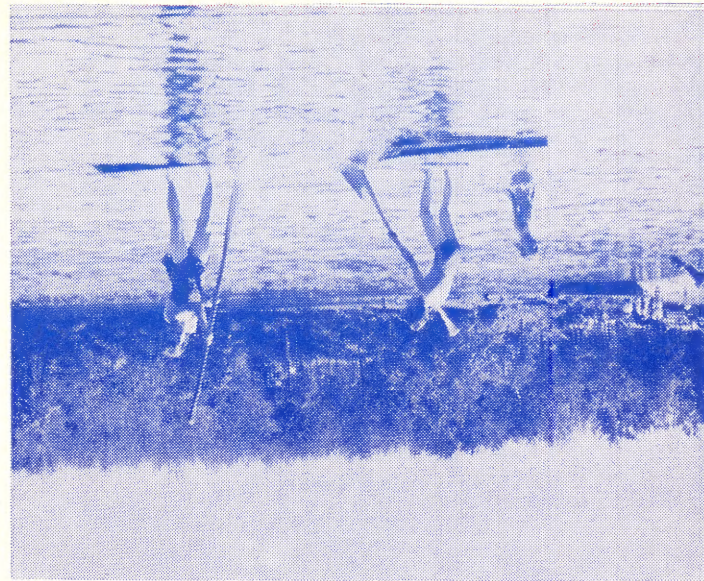
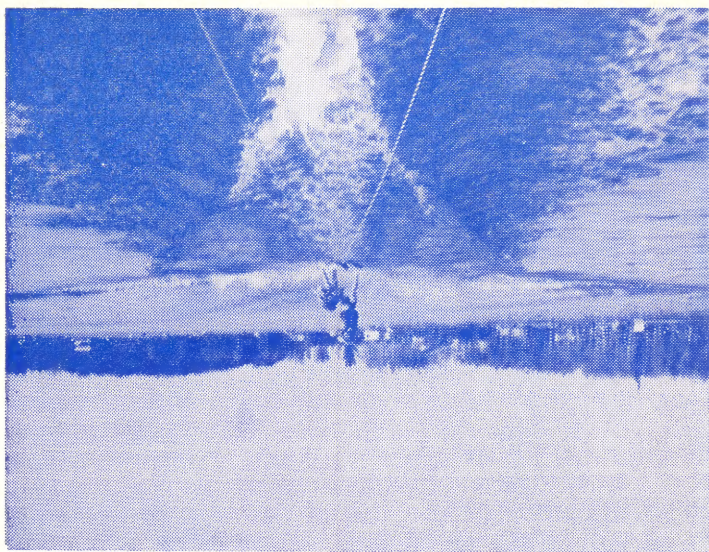
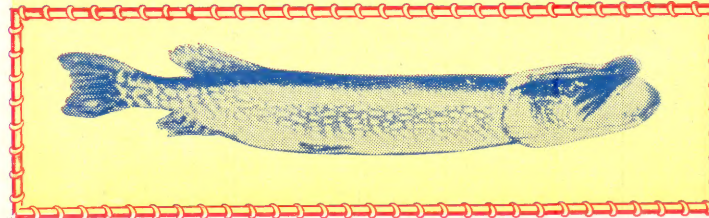
Invites you to visit

North Eastern Alberta



HOLIDAY, FISHING and HUNTING PARADISE

Scenic Thrills, Sport Outdoor Living Relaxation for Everyone



ACCOMMODATION AND FISHING

This "aquatic utopia" can be reached via highways 28, 46, 36 and 41. In southern parts and in the vicinity of Lac La Biche and Cold Lake, gravelled roads are relatively common. These deteriorate to dirt roads and trails as interior and northern regions are reached. For example, the long trails to Seibert and Pinehurst lakes are, at best, only usable by four-wheel drive or bush vehicles.

The completion of an open deck, million-dollar bridge at Heinsburg, late in 1963, has paved the way for easy access from the south and east into North Eastern Alberta.

The expansion of farming in the area and increasing numbers of tourists and anglers coming in each year has spurred the opening of an orderly system of roads northward and access to many good isolated fishing and camping areas.

ROADS

WHAT IS IT?

PAUL. The apex of this Aquatopia centres around St. Edmonton, the Capital of the Province.

From this point, the sides extend northwest and north-east to regions as far as Lac La Biche, 60 miles to the north, and Cold Lake. East the angler's paradise reaches out to the Saskatchewan border, including Frog Lake and others in the Elk Point district. The North Saskatchewan River forms a natural boundary to the south with a provision of summer resorts on both sides of its colorful banks dotted with historical sites.

WHERE IS IT?

ern Alberta is described in an article which appeared in the "Land and Forest Wildlife", official publication of the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests. It is classed as one of the few natural holiday areas, close enough to the cities and good roads, served by a network of modern towns within easy reach of large and small lakes which offer the tourist a variety of summer entertainment from fishing, boating to hunting in the fall.

The tourist and his family who prefer the comfort of a motor or a pleasant night out camping near any of a hundred campsites, can easily find what they want.

The rugged fisherman is offered a choice of almost "virgin" lakes in wilderness where fish are plentiful and well worth "roughing".

ALBERTA AQUATOPIA